

May 31

Act as bait to the European countries to treat us kindly in the matter of tariffs.

This makes me more pleased than ever that I voted against the New Frontier's free trade bill last year, and I wonder how Secretary of Agriculture Freeman feels today after having told the House Agriculture Committee only a few days ago that he fully expected the Common Market countries would reduce their tariffs on our poultry exports.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC LAW 78

(Mr. COHELAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, two of our colleagues this afternoon have urged that reconsideration should be given to the extension of Public Law 78.

As you well know, I was one of the majority who opposed the extension of this law. A majority of this great body voted to terminate the bracero program at the end of this year. I can recall no time in previous years when this legislation was considered where more time was given for full debate. Moreover, ample notice was given to every Member. To permit further consideration of this well-debated issue would make a mockery of the careful and full deliberations already given this subject by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope at this time that Members of the House will take time to examine in detail the record, the very ample record which has been made on this subject. I especially call the attention of Members to the very extensive statistical data which I did not have the opportunity to develop during the time allotted me in the course of the debate last Wednesday. I am confident that a careful examination and review of this data will show that there is absolutely no valid reason why we should undertake to give this matter further consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to urge those Members of the House who were in favor of the bill and who earnestly feel that our action is going to result in injury to their particular districts, that they get behind the job stabilization proposal for migrant workers which is presently pending before the Congress. If we can act favorably on this legislation at this session of the Congress we shall have made the first constructive step to create a reliable and stable domestic agricultural labor force.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA INTO THE UNION

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, 1963 is the 100th anniversary of the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

This morning at a special ceremony here in Washington, D.C., the centennial special exhibits train was launched.

This is a beautiful blue and white nine-car train including many exhibits of the history, heritage, and current attractions in this great and rugged mountain State.

It was a great honor to participate in the ribbon-cutting ceremony this morning which started the train on its way. The lovely and gracious First Lady of West Virginia, Mrs. W. W. Barron, cut the ribbon signaling the start of the journey of the centennial train. I would like to congratulate the centennial commission and its able executive director, Carl Sullivan, Commerce Commissioner Hulett Smith, and all others who have helped make this dream come true.

I would like to pay tribute to those railroads who have provided the rolling stock necessary to send this train on its way through the hills and valleys of our State. The Chesapeake & Ohio, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New York Central, the Norfolk & Western, Western Maryland, and Pennsylvania Railroads have all cooperated to help make this venture a success.

Bill Bolden, retired manager of the Charleston Civic Center and founder of the William S. Bolden Co., machinery and tool firm of Charleston, is chairman of the centennial train committee. Harold F. Lydick, who retired recently from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with a record of 47 years' service of railroading, has been placed in charge of the train as trainmaster.

Twenty-four college youths have been named hosts and guides on the train for the summer tour.

A featured exhibit in the train is the original statehood proclamation signed by President Abraham Lincoln, authorizing the admission of West Virginia to the Union on June 20, 1863. This rare document was loaned by the National Archives specifically for exhibit on the centennial train.

Our great State boasts many natural resources and opportunities for tourism and recreation. But West Virginia's greatest natural resource is our young people—the hope of the future.

Mr. Speaker, between now and Labor Day this train will tour various cities in the State of West Virginia. I would like to take this opportunity to extend an invitation to my colleagues and others throughout the country to visit the rugged mountain State of West Virginia during our centennial year of 1963.

THE TROUBLED ISLAND OF HISPANIOLA

(Mr. SELDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, the situation on the troubled island of Hispaniola in Fidel Castro's back yard is far more serious than just a feud between the two occupants of the island—the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

There is ominous evidence that Hispaniola is the scene of intensive Marxist maneuverings.

The crises in Haiti—a turbulent nation ripe for Communist exploitation—is made more dangerous since there are

obviously a number of Communists in the cabinet of Dictator Duvalier.

Adding gravity to the continuing unrest in Hispaniola are reports that the Communists are wasting no time in also attempting to make inroads in the Dominican Republic.

The advancing Communist offensive of subversive penetration in the Dominican Republic apparently is not being effectively countered by the new Dominican Government.

Since President Bosch's inauguration 3 months ago, more than 150 Communists deported during the missile crisis last fall have been allowed to return to the Dominican Republic. Many of these came from Cuba and other Soviet bloc countries. Reports from Santo Domingo state that many of these Communists now teach in a Communist-front school, and have made gains in various civic organizations.

There is also evidence that the Communists have made inroads into the Dominican police, the labor unions, the schools and student groups. The Communists are not only swelling their ranks with increased cell activity, but they are actively exploiting the leftist and nationalist movements in this new republic to accomplish their aim of deceit.

The extent to which the Communists in the Dominican Republic are relentlessly and boldly campaigning—both overtly and covertly—and the apparent failure to date of President Bosch's government to crack down on this Red thrust gives just cause for concern.

The testimony presented earlier this year to the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, of which I am chairman, in hearings on Castro-Communist subversion in this hemisphere disclosed that what happened in Cuba can happen elsewhere in Central and South America.

To allow the Communists to gain footholds in the Dominican Republic is not only a menacing danger to the newly elected government of President Bosch, but it constitutes a grave threat to the security of the Western Hemisphere.

This fact should be made crystal clear by our Department of State to the present government of the Dominican Republic, and it should be made now. Neither the United States nor the Organization of American States can afford to repeat past errors of tardy action—or inaction—at this dangerous juncture in the Caribbean.

A NEW LOOK AT ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is becoming increasingly apparent that a full-scale and far-reaching social revolution is underway throughout Central and South America. But a few years ago questions were being raised about the dimensions of that revolution, whether it was being stimulated by disruptive forces

U.S. VESSEL STRAYS INTO SOVIET ZONE

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reports this morning that a U.S. Coast Guard cutter accidentally strayed into a Soviet rocket testing area in the Pacific shows a remarkable contrast to the repeated penetrations of U.S. territorial waters off the coast of Florida by Soviet trawlers.

The U.S. cutter incident occurred earlier this month. It was reportedly confirmed by the chief of staff of the 14th Coast Guard District. The cutter was unaware of the Soviet restriction of the zone, and it left the scene as soon as it was notified.

Could the United States get such confirmation that its own home waters had been violated by Soviet trawlers earlier this month? To my knowledge, the State Department has not so much as lodged a protest of Soviet penetrations on May 14 and 23.

I urge that the appropriate committees of the Congress investigate the circumstances surrounding these incidents. I am certain that the Soviets have little intention of halting their missions in waters along our own coast. Whatever those missions, they are not in the interest of our national security, and should be stopped.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC LAW 78

(Mr. TEAGUE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, unless upon further reflection the House concludes to reverse the unfortunate position taken last Wednesday in connection with the proposition to extend Public Law 78, we will have dealt a body blow to the small farmers of the West. The large farmers can, if necessary, in some way or other get along without the supplemental labor supply, inasmuch as they can much more easily afford to mechanize. They can, if necessary, provide more family houses; if necessary, they can go thousands of miles to try to recruit domestic labor, even though they lose money for several years in the process. But the small farmer cannot afford to do this.

The action we took the other day unless it is reversed will drive to the wall hundreds of thousands of small fruit and vegetable farmers in this country.

I sincerely trust that if a bill is introduced to extend this act for 1 year rather than 2 many Members will reconsider the decision they made last Wednesday.

SECRETARY FREEMAN NOT RELIABLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, as a part of the massive but unsuccessful effort to get wheat-farmer approval of the bushel-aere control proposal in the May 21 referendum, the administration forced through Congress a hurry-up 2-year extension of the feed grains program.

The propaganda barrage which hit Congressmen in behalf of the feed-grain program extension paralleled the barrage which hit farmers in behalf of the wheat scheme.

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman repeatedly made inflated claims about the 1961, 1962, and 1963 feed grains programs. These assertions began in late February and continued through the eve of final action April 25 in the House of Representatives. Assured by this Cabinet-level source that the programs cut surpluses 1.3 billion bushels and reduced storage and handling costs nearly a million dollars a day, Congressmen approved the 2-year extension by a vote of 208 to 196.

When these assertions began in late February, I challenged them and said official reports showed the surplus cutback was actually less than half what Secretary Freeman then claimed. I also disputed the claims on savings.

On March 10, I devoted a special order—page 3822—to the content of Secretary Freeman's memorandum of February 28, and I charged the Secretary with deceptive reasoning and misleading use of facts.

In a letter to Members of the House of Representatives April 19, Secretary Freeman urged support of the proposed 2-year extension.

In it, he claimed that the feed grains programs enacted in 1961 and 1962—Reduced feed grain stocks from a record 3.2 billion bushels in 1961—prior to the time the new feed grains programs became effective—to an estimated 1.9 million bushels at the close of the current marketing.

Resulted in savings of \$920,000 each day in grain and handling charges as compared with this date in 1961.

I immediately challenged these statements in a letter I circulated to Members April 23. But no retraction was forthcoming and undoubtedly many Congressmen, in deciding how to vote, accepted Mr. Freeman's statements as fair and factual.

They were neither, and I can now cite as proof Secretary Freeman himself.

After the bill passed the House, it was taken up by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. First witness was Secretary Freeman, appearing on May 3.

On page 9 of the printed hearings of the Senate committee, Secretary Freeman presented the following figures for total stocks of feed grains at the end of the 1961 and 1963 marketing years:

[In bushels]

	1961	1963
Corn	2,008,000,000	1,300,000,000
Oats	225,000,000	275,000,000
Barley	153,000,000	125,000,000
Sorghum grain	702,000,000	625,000,000
Total	3,188,000,000	2,325,000,000

From Mr. Freeman's own figures it is obvious the House of Representatives was misled to the extent of over 400 million bushels. Feed grain stocks were not reduced from 3.2 billion to 1.9 billion bushels.

By his own figures the reduction was from 3.2 billion to 2.3 billion bushels. When adjustment is made for other factors—increased utilization of feed grains—the negligible effect on stockpiles of the costly programs is apparent. But even if the programs are accorded full credit for the cutback, the facts Mr. Freeman gave the House vary near a half-billion bushels from those he gave the Senate.

On page 13 of the Senate printed hearings, Mr. Freeman presented table 5(a) which shows feed grain storage and handling charges for the 1961 fiscal year to be \$224.8 million. Estimate for 1963 fiscal year is listed as \$169 million.

From these facts, presented by Mr. Freeman himself, the daily cost of storage and handling for the entire fiscal year 1961 amounted to about \$615,000.

Yet Mr. Freeman had the gall to misinform Members of the House on April 19 that storage and handling costs were down \$920,000 a day compared with 1961.

By Mr. Freeman's own figures, costs were down \$55.8 million on an annual basis, which figures out \$153,000 a day. A country mile from \$920,000 a day.

While we do not have as many calculating machines and statistical experts as Mr. Freeman, we find it extremely difficult to save \$920,000 a day when the total cost, even at the peak, was less than \$650,000 a day.

Testifying before the Senate committee May 6, I stated that, in my opinion, Mr. Freeman has not been a reliable source of information. Now that the printed record is available, I can establish my contention simply by quoting Mr. Freeman himself.

The House approved the 2-year extension of the feed grains program by only 208 to 196. Had the facts been accurately and fairly presented to Members of the House by Secretary Freeman, perhaps the outcome would have been different.

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, news reports today tell us of the action of the European Common Market increasing the tariff on poultry and poultry products; in other words, practically prohibiting the shipment of poultry to Common Market nations. This has been an excellent market for American poultry in the past.

I would suggest that those who voted for the Trade Expansion Act last year now rise on the floor of the House, crack their best heels together at least three times and shout "Hallelujah" for the wonderful treatment we are now getting for having passed the Trade Expansion

directed by Moscow and whether it was like many prior revolutionary trends south of our borders—a tempest in a teapot. Today we have adequate answers to those questions provided by the passage of events and the all too clear alternatives we must face if human freedom is to be secure in this hemisphere.

A major issue now confronting American leadership is, who and what forces will direct the revolutionary ferment which grips every segment of life in Latin America. Will it be the agents of imperial communism who advocate a doctrine of violence and bloody revolution as the means of destroying the existing social-economic order of Latin America? Or will it be the forces of peaceful change based upon constructive programs and positive actions working toward the fulfillment of justice in the social order?

We have seen the results of the Communist doctrine when put into practice in the Western Hemisphere. Russian occupied Cuba stands as a symbol of what happens to people when the dictatorship of Moscow seizes control of their country. The legitimate revolutionary aims of the Cuban people were captured by a handful of Russian agents who used those aspirations of the common man to seize control of Cuba. Once they were in control a reign of terror and destruction followed. A dictatorship of the few has now imposed a ruthless tyranny upon the many in Cuba. The people of Cuba were robbed of the just fruits of their revolution. And worse, imperial Russia is now using Cuba as a base of operations to impose the new tyranny of communism on all the nations of Central and South America.

The revolutionary ferment which characterized Cuba before the Castro takeover is gathering momentum in many countries of Central and South America. This ferment has not been instigated by the agents of imperial Russia. It arises from the obvious fact that the great masses of people in that area will no longer tolerate their longstanding conditions of poverty, illiteracy, disease, hunger, and neglect. The demands of the homeless, the landless peasants, the impoverished masses for a life that accords with the dignity of man are both legitimate and understandable. Only the means to that legitimate end remains open.

We have proposed peaceful and orderly means. This we have done through the Alliance for Progress. What we have proposed accords with the political traditions of the Western Hemisphere.

Central America has become a convenient target for the operations of Communist agents. They are increasing the tempo of their conspiratorial activities in the area between Guatemala and Panama. All the countries in that area are more directly exposed to the propaganda and agent infiltration activities launched from the Russian base in Cuba. To ignore these developments is to invite another Cuba tragedy in the Western Hemisphere.

One step taken by the Alliance to meet this challenge was the establishment a few months ago of a regional office for

Central America and Panama in Guatemala. A Senate report on the Alliance for Progress, transmitted by the Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, presents a timely and informative analysis of this development. A pertinent part of that report reads as follows:

REGIONAL AID MISSION

In order to deal with Central America as a unit, the United States has established an AID mission known as ROCAP (Regional Office Central America and Panama) with headquarters in Guatemala. It maintains close working relations with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration in Tegucigalpa, with the Permanent Secretariat for the Treaty of Central American Economic Integration in Guatemala, with the U.S. AID missions to the individual countries in its area, and with a variety of regional organizations which have been created to deal with the specific problems. There is, for example, a regional council on higher education which is working on the sound premise that better universities will be attained at less cost if one good veterinary school is established here, one good law school there, etc.

ROCAP is only a few months old, and its precise relationship to the U.S. country missions and to Washington has not yet taken form, but its general role is clear: It is to use the AID program as a means of encouraging the Central American economic integration movement. Similarly, the basic role of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration is clear: It is to use credit as an instrument of encouraging the movement. ROCAP has able leadership, it has the strong support of the U.S. Coordinator of the Alliance for Progress, and it has been well received by Central American leaders in the allocation of U.S. funds under the Alliance for Progress program, this regional mission should receive high priority.

It seems to me that there is also a role for ROCAP to play in bringing about a greater coordination of the activities of our own country AID missions. There is a steady flow of communications between each of these missions and Washington, but apparently very little communication among the missions. In one country I visited, for example, the Education Minister was miffed because our AID mission there was building cheaper, simpler schools than our AID mission in a neighboring country. The variety of techniques used in housing programs is almost as great as the number of countries in which we have such programs. Local conditions vary sufficiently so that it would be foolish to attempt to achieve complete uniformity. But at the same time local conditions are enough alike so that what is learned in one country has some relevance in another. There ought to be more regional conferences and seminars where AID personnel could discuss mutual problems and exchange ideas and experiences.

As it is our policy to promote integration in Central America, U.S. diplomats and aid officials assigned to Central American countries will be expected to endorse and promote this aim. If the regional mission, the regional bank, and the Common Market are the instruments chosen to achieve this goal, then U.S. officials should support them.

I have made inquiries about the work of ROCAP because I attach the highest priority to developments in the Caribbean and Central American area. It was encouraging to learn that a textbook program has been developed for first- and second-grade pupils in that area. This is a practical start in eradicating illiteracy among the masses in Central America. A brief summary of that program states:

CENTRAL AMERICA'S TEXTBOOK PROGRAM FREE READERS FOR EVERY CHILD

An Alliance for Progress project is providing free readers this winter and spring to every first- and second-grade pupil in Central America's public schools—urban and rural.

Under this mass education project, 2,200,000 commercially printed textbooks will be distributed to about 850,000 children in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. In addition, teaching guides will be provided to the children's approximately 30,000 teachers.

Distribution began in El Salvador in February 1963. It will end with the opening of schools in Nicaragua in May 1963.

The five participating countries, aided by the U.S. Government, are conducting the project.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

These readers are the first in a series of paperback textbooks being developed under a 5-year program which will include all subjects taught through the sixth grade. All the texts will be prepared at the recently established Central American Regional Textbook Development Center in Guatemala.

Under this program, every child in Central America's public primary schools will ultimately receive free textbooks for his own use. Thus, a more standardized regional educational curriculum is envisaged for all five countries—an essential element in the region's advancing economic and social integration.

An important result of the Center's activities will be the creation of trained experts in curriculum development and specialists in writing, design, and production of textbooks. This pool of trained personnel will be created over the 5-year period during which teams of participants from the cooperating countries will work at the Center under the guidance of specialized consultants.

ALLIANCE GOAL

The first- and second-grade readers bear the Alliance for Progress symbol. They are being produced by commercial printers in each of the five countries. The master copies of the texts, written by a U.S.-sponsored group in Guatemala, were reviewed and adapted to each country's requirements by its Ministry of Education. The revisions dealt with minor language differences.

The United States and the participating countries are providing approximately \$310,000 to defray the initial printing of the first- and second-grade readers. Though financing details of the 5-year program are still under study, it is expected that U.S. participation will be gradually phased out as the Central American countries' contributions increase.

The textbooks are simply bound paperback editions with large, clear type and color illustrations reflecting life within Central America. The purpose is to provide the necessary number of books in the most inexpensive but acceptable manner and thus contribute to the Alliance goal of providing the benefits of primary education to the children of Central America. Each first grader will receive three readers; the second grader two.

AID, ODECA, ROCAP

Cooperating in the program as a whole are the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) and the Ministries of Education of the five participating countries. The Organization of Central American States (ODECA) is serving as liaison for the Ministries. Under its charter, ODECA conducts joint educational efforts regarding the region's primary and secondary schools. Teodoro Moscoso, U.S. coordinator for the Alliance for Progress, signed the project agreement between AID and ODECA.

May 31

9344

at ODECA's offices in San Salvador on January 31, 1963.

Carrying out AID's role is its regional office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP) with headquarters in Guatemala. ROCAP works with the organizations established by the Central Americans themselves to help advance the region's economic and social integration. Besides ODECA, these organizations include the Permanent Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) in Guatemala which is implementing the Common Market; the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) in Tegucigalpa, and the Superior Council of Central American Universities (CSUCA) in San José, Costa Rica, whose purpose is to effect regional coordination and cooperative development of higher education in Central America.

Another program being pushed by ROCAP provides medical attention for the campesino, that is, the landless peasant who comprises the bulk of the rural population in Latin America. This program operates through mobile units and is directed at helping people who need medical treatment but have neither doctors nor other medical facilities available. It concentrates on meeting needs of people in isolated rural communities. A brief summary of this practical program to fight disease and sickness reads as follows:

MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR THE CAMPESINO

Health services are underway for the rural areas of Central America and Panama through the use of mobile units under an Alliance for Progress program.

Objective of the program, when fully implemented, is to bring basic health services to approximately 2 million inhabitants of the rural areas of the Isthmus.

Three countries—El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica—have begun the mobile rural health program with the cooperation of the U.S. Government. Three others—Guatemala, Panama, Nicaragua—are expected to be ready for participation soon.

The initial phase of the program was inaugurated with formal ceremonies on December 1, 1962, at the headquarters of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA) in San Salvador. Attending were representatives of the six countries and the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID), the cooperating U.S. Government agency.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The program has two parts. First, it is to provide through mobile health teams, curative and preventive medical services to persons in isolated rural communities where no health services exist or are deficient. Secondly, it is to organize citizen committees to generate community development programs in fields allied to health such as adequate water supplies, sewage, health education and other activities which would improve community living conditions. Self-help on the part of each country and area serviced is a cardinal factor in the program.

Each participating country in the initial phase operates two mobile health units equipped with jeep-model ambulances. Each unit staff consists of a medical doctor, a nurse's aid, a sanitary inspector and a chauffeur and based at an organized health facility such as a health center or hospital. It departs daily from that center to provide health services on a regular schedule, making calls at fixed posts provided by each participating community. The bases and the communities in each country are selected by its Ministry of Health. More mobile units and other equipment and staff will be put into use as each country develops its services.

The program will encourage recent graduates of the national medical schools in the region to work with the units to help satisfy the medical schools' requirement that each graduate devote, after graduation, 1 year to rural medical service work.

The mobile units primarily provide transportation for the health teams and for patients who require emergency transport from rural centers to hospitals or organized facilities where required care can be given. They also may be used to transport food for peace commodities for child feeding and supplies for use at fixed facilities in communities on their fixed schedule.

REGIONAL AID STAFF

A special AID health advisory staff works with the Ministry of Health of each country. Its headquarters are in Guatemala. The staff consists of the chief medical adviser, field support officer, a sanitary engineer, health educator, a nurse and a community development adviser. All the advisers will serve all the countries, thus making the staff regional in its work.

The advisory staff is under the auspices of AID's Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP) with headquarters in Guatemala. ROCAP works with organizations established by Central Americans themselves to advance economic and social development and integration on the Isthmus. Besides ODECA, these organizations include the Permanent Secretariat for Economic Integration (SIECA) in Guatemala which is concerned with the Central American Common Market of which Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are members and which Panama is eligible to join; the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) in Tegucigalpa which is financed by the five Central American Republics, the United States and other entities; and the Superior Council of Central America Universities (CSUCA) in San José, Costa Rica, whose purpose is to effect coordination and cooperative development of higher education in Central America.

A good start has been made in Central America in identifying the objectives of the Alliance with the aspirations of the masses in that area. Practical programs of this type are worth volumes of theoretical plans worked up by the ivory tower thinkers and which seldom if ever have a direct bearing on the emergent needs of the masses in underdeveloped countries. Ivory tower planning has brought us a harvest of new problems and newly won enemies in many countries we sought to help. Laos stands as a classic example of the kind of trouble we must avoid in our efforts to help the people of Latin America.

But more needs to be done through direct action programs to alleviate the misery of the campesinos. These are the impoverished have-nots of Central America. They are the people for whom rapid change for the better is an imperative. Their needs are seemingly limitless. But, more than anything else they need basic instruction in how to till the land, the crops they can grow and how to grow them, how they can help one another to advance the common good and the techniques of self-help projects. A program of this type would do more to channel the revolutionary ferment into peaceful and constructive outlets than all the high-sounding plans for long-range economic development and the windy speeches made in their justification.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

(Mr. KARSTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, we who serve in the Congress soon become well acquainted with the high-pressure tactics of special interest groups. The coordinated letter-writing campaigns, the planted and slanted news release become familiar tools in the great game of trying to influence our actions and our votes. We learn to accept these efforts for what they are.

We are currently the targets of a campaign which I am compelled to speak against. This campaign is backed by a national association of private, fee-charging employment agencies which calls itself the National Employment Association. Its purpose is to weaken the public employment service.

Last fall this association circulated a newsletter which boasted that a powerfully organized campaign would shape the congressional course of action in the field of employment and hiring.

This newsletter issued by the National Employment Association, on October 5, 1962, entitled, "Who's Hiring Who?" carried a message headlined, "Special to NEA Members Attending the 1962 Convention." This message advocated an intensive drive to develop support for fee-charging employment agencies and to discredit the public employment offices. It stated, and I quote:

Congressional investigation of public employment agencies is one virtually certain result of a properly conducted campaign of this kind. A major cutback in tax supported employment operations is a definitely certain result. Far more public support, increased business, greater prospects for growth will be inevitable side benefits for private agency owners, but only if they get behind it with strength enough to insure success.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know what this campaign against the Public Employment Service is costing, but it must be a substantial amount. The National Education Association points with pride to an exclusive club which consists of private employment agencies which have contributed a thousand dollars, or more, to be used against the Public Employment Service.

The campaign has drawn heavily upon materials prepared by a private employment agency located in Akron, Ohio. I should like to read a paragraph or two from a letter sent out by this firm to private employment agencies in April 1963:

DEAR FELLOW PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OWNER: This . . . is a letter from a private employment agency owner the same as yourself who sees the writing on the wall unless we take action and take it now. I am greatly concerned over the future of our business and am seeking the help of all private employment agency owners in a letterwriting campaign whether they be members of a National, State, or local association or not.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 112: 6: *The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance.*

Eternal and ever-blessed God, we thank Thee for the many days of solemn and sacred significance in the calendar of our national life.

We have been privileged to call to mind the vast multitude who gave themselves so sacrificially in order to safeguard our heritage of freedom and democracy.

May our hearts be stirred anew with a passionate longing to lift stricken and suffering mankind out of its miseries and struggles into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

Make us eager to join heart and hands with all who are praying and laboring for the dawning of that blessed time when the citizens of our own beloved country and the members of the human family everywhere shall walk together on the highways of peace and brotherhood.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 29, 1963, was read and approved.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 363, 88th Congress, the Chair appoints as delegates to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, between June 1, 1963, and June 30, 1963, the following members of the Committee on Education and Labor: Mr. POWELL, of New York; Mr. AYRES, of Ohio. And as alternates to attend said Conference, the following members of the Committee on Education and Labor: Mr. ROOSEVELT, of California; Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

MEXICAN LABOR BILL

(Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, the rejection on Wednesday of the antiwet-back Mexican labor bill will mean increased costs to the consuming public for vegetables and fruits starting January 1, 1964. Also, the failure of the House to extend this law may not be understood by our neighbor and friend, the Commonwealth of Mexico, as this program is in second place, next to the tour-

ist trade in the production of dollars for that great country. An additional and more significant result of the vote on Wednesday would mean the entrance into this country of hundreds of thousands of bracero workers who will swim the river to work on American farms at wages many times the wage that they are receiving in their homeland.

The Mexican labor law brings these workers into this country under a carefully screened and highly regulated procedure by which they are contracted to employers for specified lengths of time to do a particular type of work that our own people are disinclined to perform. This House is a reasonable body and will, upon reflection, extend this law at least 1 year as recommended by the Department of Labor, the Department of State, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

We have but to recall the recent freeze in Florida and its effect upon the price of citrus to the consuming public. Scarcities can come not only from natural disasters as in the case of the Florida freeze, but can result from an inadequate supply of labor at the time required by the particular harvest. Should these food crops be permitted to deteriorate and rot without being harvested and placed into the channels of trade, the housewives will immediately feel the impact of added food costs.

Let us look at limes. Limes are at this particular time in short supply. The price has doubled in recent weeks as a result. During the longshoremen's strike, we recall the situation that resulted when no bananas were made available at America's food outlets. As the supply dwindled, the price shot upward. As the strike continued, none came into this country. If 10 carloads of lettuce is the usual amount required for use in a particular city, and there were to be a 30 percent decline in supply, the price of lettuce would be some 30 percent higher during that period of time.

The Mexican worker is recruited from far into the interior of Mexico at Monterrey, Guamas, and Chihuahua City. Should there be no orderly and systematic law on the statute books, the workers would pour across the border only from the border areas and would not be of the broad general benefit to the economy of the Republic of Mexico as is Public Law 78 at this time. These workers would work only in areas near Mexico. The crops would suffer in many other States and in border States a few miles away from the point of entry. Dollars pour into the affected provinces from which these men come, bolstering the general economy in the area. They take back to Mexico a good word for America as they

are so well treated while here that they long for the time to again enter America and obtain the benefits derived from assisting in the harvest of various crops over a wide area.

The bracero worker had been used extensively in former years in the harvest of cotton. This crop is now fast becoming highly mechanized, requiring fewer and fewer supplemental workers from Mexico in the three States of Arkansas, New Mexico, and Texas where these workers were used to a great degree in cotton chopping and the cotton harvest; the number had declined from 151,720 in 1961 to 40,636 in 1962, or a drop in 1 year's time of 73 percent. This situation does not exist when it comes to harvesting tomatoes, beans, cherries, strawberries, lettuce, cucumbers, sugarbeets, and all types of citrus crops. This labor has to be available when needed or else the crop deteriorates rapidly and becomes a total loss.

The American people do not prefer "stoop labor" and would much prefer to work in industry or at some less "back breaking" endeavor. That is understandable. So many of our people are the recipients of welfare checks and commodities. As a result of these programs, it is difficult to obtain the workers that are required during the cultivation and harvest seasons in agriculture.

WHY CUBA?

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the Communists could have selected any one of several Latin American countries to be their first conquest in the Western Hemisphere. Why Cuba?

Many years before Castro, the Communists thoroughly studied every inch of ground in North and South America. They carefully scrutinized the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico. They studied centers of population, rivers, railroad marshaling yards and seaports. They studied areas of political and economic unrest. They noted carefully the religions, superstitions, prejudices, customs, and the language spoken. They studied the airwaves. The Communists came to the only conclusion obvious to modern Eurasian conquerors planning the destruction of the United States.

Cuba is the most important strategic spot in the entire Western Hemisphere from a military, economic, political, and social standpoint. Cuba in the hands of a powerful enemy could cut North America and South America literally and physically in half. Likewise, it could



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Senate

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order of Tuesday last, the Chair declares the Senate adjourned until noon Tuesday next.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock and 6 seconds the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until Tuesday, June 4, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.

May 31, 1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

9335

divide the Atlantic Ocean, north and south. Cuba could control the Panama Canal, and not only divide North America from South America, north and south, but would divide the United States and South America east and west, and thus dominate a large part of the Pacific as well as the Atlantic.

In Communist plans for world conquest, a Red Cuba is as important as a Red China or even Russia itself. Cuba is necessary to the Communists as a base to train agents, subversives and guerrillas who can go in any and all directions. Printed propaganda is being poured from Cuba into all of the Western Hemisphere. Soon to follow will be more powerful radio and television stations aimed at exploitation of the masses in North America and South America. Jamming of our own television and radio frequencies can be expected. Of course these activities will be supported and backed up by powerful military installations aimed at the heart of our industrial and nuclear potential. Every major move in Cuba by the Communists is being screened and covered with agitation and riots in the United States. The United States is on the defense. Khrushchev won his greatest victory last fall when we guaranteed for him a Cuban sanctuary from which the Communists will assemble the instrumentalities for our own destruction—political and military. Khrushchev and Castro are celebrating that victory over the United States in Russia today. Never before has a Communist quizzling been given such royal and prolonged attention in Russia. They are planning further conquests.

Stark, open, Red communism in Cuba is the No. 1 issue before this Nation today. Each passing moment gives the Communists precious time in Cuba. Every minute strengthens their position. We have missed God-given opportunities to rid the Western Hemisphere of this ruthless menace. Time is running out. We should declare a national emergency, go on a wartime economy, and adopt whatever measures necessary to eliminate now and for all time this Communist cancer which is gnawing at the vitals of our civilization.

UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATION ACT

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has under consideration H.R. 6283, a bill to amend the United Nations Participation Act, as amended.

The bill is an administration request and proposal which was introduced by me so that the administration could be heard on this subject. The proposal was transmitted to you, Mr. Speaker, by

letter from the Secretary of State, the Honorable Dean Rusk, on February 12, 1963. The full text of that letter of transmittal, explaining the purposes of the legislation, is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, February 12, 1963.

Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I submit herewith a proposed draft amendment to the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended by Public Law 341, 81st Congress, October 10, 1949, to grant the President wider discretion in the assignment of top level personnel of the U.S. mission to the United Nations, including their rank and status as Ambassadors or Ministers, and to give the U.S. representative discretion to assign these top representatives to the various organs of the United Nations in accordance with workload and other considerations; to authorize the President to appoint a U.S. representative to the European Office of the United Nations and other international organizations; and to authorize payment of a housing allowance to certain officers assigned to the U.S. mission to the United Nations.

The United Nations Participation Act now authorizes a representative and a deputy representative of the United States at the United Nations, both of whom shall have the rank and status of Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary. In addition, another deputy representative to the Security Council is authorized and the President also may appoint, from time to time, such other persons as he may deem necessary to represent the United States in the agencies of the United Nations including the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council.

Ambassador Stevenson has found this to be unnecessarily rigid and it is proposed that the provisions specifying the number and the role of the deputies and their diplomatic titles be deleted. In lieu thereof, the proposed amendment would authorize the President to appoint such additional persons with appropriate title, rank, and status as he deems necessary to represent the United States in the principal organs of the United Nations. In addition, these officers would, at the direction of the U.S. representative to the United Nations, represent the United States in any organ, commission, or other body of the United Nations including the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council and perform such other functions as the U.S. representative is authorized to perform.

These changes will permit the U.S. representative to organize his staff and assign their duties as he deems necessary to accomplish his mission effectively. In the case of the two deputy representatives, Ambassador Stevenson has in mind that they should be alter egos of the U.S. representative and available to represent the United States in any way in which he himself is able to do so. Although the proposed amendment gives the U.S. representative greater flexibility in determining assignments, it remains appropriate for an individual who was to be appointed, for example, to spend most of his time on the Economic and Social Council, to be appointed as representative to that Council, and that the Senate in advising and consenting on his appointment would consider primarily his ability and qualifications to fulfill those duties. This, however, would be on the understanding that if the U.S. representative to the United Nations found it desirable to utilize him temporarily as representative to one of the other organs, he would be in a position to do so.

The amendment also provides that persons who would represent the United States in the principal organs of the United Nations, including bodies that may be created by the United Nations with respect to nuclear energy or disarmament would be appointed subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. Persons appointed to represent the United States in other organs, commissions, and bodies of the United Nations would not require the advice and consent of the Senate.

It is not intended that enactment of this amendment would necessitate the reappointment of any person holding office at the time of its enactment.

The United States maintains a mission to the European Office of the United Nations and other International Organizations at Geneva. Geneva has become increasingly important as the site of many international conferences and organizations and the responsibilities of our mission there have increased commensurately. Therefore, it is proposed in this amendment that the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be authorized to appoint a representative of the United States to the European Office of the United Nations with appropriate rank and status who shall serve at the pleasure of the President and subject to the direction of the Secretary of State. In addition to representing the United States at the European Office of the United Nations, such person shall perform such other functions in connection with the participation of the United States in international organizations as the Secretary of State may direct.

The proposed amendment to provide a housing allowance for officers of the U.S. mission in New York to remove the anomaly resulting from the location in the United States of the United Nations. The functions performed by the U.S. mission are essentially diplomatic in nature and the representational duties performed by the officers are identical to those performed by officers in similar positions in our Foreign Service missions abroad. However, the quarters allowances authorized by law to our representatives to foreign countries and to international organizations whose headquarters are located outside the United States, are not paid to members of the U.S. mission to the United Nations.

The United States, as the host nation, can expect and must respond to the many opportunities for the effective social intercourse of representational activities. Foreign delegations look upon the U.S. mission to the United Nations as bearing a special responsibility in this area and they expect to be invited to the homes of the members of the mission. Officers assigned to the U.S. mission are expected to maintain private living quarters in the vicinity of the United Nations in order to discharge their representational responsibilities more effectively for the convenience, and in the interest of the Government. These representational duties are for the most part discharged outside office hours, this being an obligation not imposed on other Federal Government officers stationed in New York.

The expansion of the United Nations to the present total of 110 countries has greatly increased our responsibilities as host government. The problem of making known our Government's policies and determining the policies of the other governments has become of paramount importance. One of the most effective means of doing this is at small social gatherings; but in the past our contacts with other delegates have tended to be largely limited to public meetings, to corridor encounters and hasty restaurant luncheons. It is my firm belief that the personal type of representation, which is least expen-

sive in the long run, brings about a greater understanding between our officers and their colleagues. It allows for creation of a family interest and an exchange of divergent views in the relaxed surroundings of a private American home, which make a pleasant and sympathetic atmosphere for diplomacy. Such entertainment creates good will and does not leave the impression that we are only concerned with immediate and pressing problems in the United Nations. Unfortunately, most of our officers assigned to the mission in New York have not generally been able to carry out their duties in such atmosphere. The reason is that they would be subjected to considerable personal expense in maintaining quarters adequate for such representational purposes.

A major portion of the representational functions in the past have been held in public places, with the exception of those held in Ambassador Stevenson's apartment at the Waldorf. His quarters are, as you know, rented by the Government. Although he is able to bring together the mission's officers and delegates of the foreign missions at representational functions at his suite, it is not the same as these officers entertaining their counterparts in their own homes. A very limited number of our officers, using their personal funds, have been financially able to consider this problem of representation in renting adequate apartments in Manhattan. On the other hand, most of our officers have not been able to assume this added expense and either rent small apartments in Manhattan of inadequate size for representation activities, or have found it necessary to live in the suburbs where such activities are very difficult. For this reason, some of the effectiveness of these officers is lost to the mission. They themselves are placed at a disadvantage with respect to their opposite numbers in other delegations who are receiving rental allowances and other additional compensations usually enjoyed by diplomats serving abroad.

There is need for a new allowance to defray the added costs which certain officers of the U.S. mission are forced to incur if they are to obtain and maintain housing that is adequate for the proper discharge of their representational duties. The amount of this allowance would represent the difference between cost of adequate representational housing and the cost of housing which an officer concerned would have if he had no representational responsibilities. We intend to limit eligibility to those officers having more than usual representational responsibilities and the total cost for their housing allowances would be approximately \$60,000 per annum.

The submission of this proposed legislation has been approved by the Bureau of Budget as being consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN RUSK.

In the study of this legislation, Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be extremely helpful to my colleagues to have a comparative analysis of the existing legislation and the proposed legislation. Accordingly, I submit herewith the full text of such a comparative analysis:

UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATION ACT, AS AMENDED
PROPOSED LEGISLATION

To amend the "United Nations Participation Act," as amended, 63 Stat. 734-736.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (a), (b) and (d) of section 2 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended by Public Law 341, 81st Congress, October 10, 1949, are hereby further amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. (a) The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Representative of the United States to the United Nations who shall have the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and shall hold office at the pleasure of the President. Such Representative shall represent the United States in the Security Council of the United Nations and may serve ex officio as representative of the United States in any organ, commission, or other body of the United Nations other than specialized agencies of the United Nations, and shall perform such other functions in connection with the participation of the United States in the United Nations as the President may, from time to time, direct.

(b) The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint such additional persons with appropriate titles, rank and status to represent the United States in the principal organs of the United Nations and in such organs, commissions, or other bodies as may be created by the United Nations with respect to nuclear energy or disarmament (control and limitation of armament). Such persons shall serve at the pleasure of the President and subject to the direction of the Representative of the United States to the United Nations. They shall, at the direction of the Representative of the United States to the United Nations, represent the United States in any organ, commission, or other body of the United Nations, including the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, and perform such other functions as the Representative of the United States is authorized to perform in connection with the participation of the United States in the United Nations. Any Deputy Representative or any other officer holding office at the time the provisions of this Act, as amended, become effective shall not be required to be reappointed by reason of the enactment of this Act, as amended.

(c) No change.

EXISTING LEGISLATION

Public Law 264, 79th Congress, December 20, 1945, as amended by Public Law 341, 81st Congress, October 10, 1949.

To provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations and to make other provisions with respect to the participation of the United States in such organization.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "United Nations Participation Act of 1945".

SEC. 2. (a) The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a representative and a deputy representative of the United States to the United Nations, both of whom shall have the rank and status of envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary and shall hold office at the pleasure of the President. Such representative and deputy representative shall represent the United States in the Security Council of the United Nations and may serve ex officio as United States representative on any organ, commission, or other body of the United Nations other than specialized agencies of the United Nations, and shall perform such other functions in connection with the participation of the United States in the United Nations as the President may from time to time direct.

(b) The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint an additional deputy representative of the United States to the Security Council who shall hold office at the pleasure of the President. Such deputy representative shall represent the United States in the Security Council of the United Nations in the event of the absence or disability of both the representative and the deputy representative of the United States to the United Nations.

(c) The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall designate from time to time to attend a specified session or specified sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations not to exceed five representatives of the United States and such number of alternates as he may determine consistent with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. One of the representatives shall be designated as the senior representative.